Preferably, the 5' leader sequence is included in the expression cassette construct. Such leader sequences can act to enhance translation. Translation leaders are known in the art and include: picornavirus leaders, for example, EMCV leader (Encephalomyocarditis 5' noncoding region) (Elroy-Stein, O., Fuerst, T.R., and Moss, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* USA 86:6126-6130 (1989)); potyvirus leaders, for example, TEV leader (Tobacco Etch Virus) (Allison *et al.*, MDMV leader (Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus); *Virology*, 154:9-20 (1986)), and human immunoglobulin heavy-chain binding protein (BiP), (Macejak, D.G., and Samow, P., *Nature* 353:90-94 (1991); untranslated leader from the coat protein mRNA of alfalfa mosaic virus (AMV RNA 4) (Jobling, S.A., and Gebrke, L., *Nature*, 325:622-625 (1987)); tobacco mosaic virus leader (TMV) (Gallie, D.R. *et al.*, *Molecular-Biology of RNA*, pages 237-256 (1989)); and maize chlorotic mottle virus leader (MCMV) (Lommel, S.A. *et al.*, *Virology* 91:382-385 (1991)). *See also*, Della-Cioppa *et al.*, *Plant Physiology* 84:965-968 (1987).

On page 17, please replace the first paragraph at lines 1-4 with the following re-written paragraph:

(Ho et al, Gene 77: 51-59, 1989, and Horton et al, Gene 77 61-68, 1989) using primers P1 and P4. This results in Oc-IΔD86 and CpTI being separated by the cleavable linker with the amino acid sequence VIL GVGPA KIQ FEG (SEQ ID NO:1), where the arrows indicate putative cleavage sites (Oc-IΔD86 \PsMTa\ CpTI fusion protein).

On page 17, please replace the second paragraph at lines 5-12 with the following re-written paragraph:

A similar procedure is used to generate a DNA fragment encoding Oc-IΔD86 and CpTI with an intervening non-cleavable linker (Oc-IΔD86/go/CpTI fusion protein) obtained from the galactose oxidase gene sequence (McPherson et al. 1992) on the one hand using a primer pair consisting of P1 above and P5 (5'–